To Contributors and Correspondents, Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and, with all other matters connected with the editerin department, should be addressed:

To the Editor of Par Africa, Memphis,

Ten
We carret, as a rule, undertake to return
articles not found suitable for publication.
Our mail books are kept by postoffices, and
not by individual names.
We solicit letters and communications upon
sub ects of general interest, but such must
always be accomparted by the name and
address of the writer, as a suarantoe of his
sood faith and responsibility. No notice
can be taken of anenymous communications.

in ordering papers changed from one post-office to another, the names of both post-offices should be siven. Specimen copies sent free of charge. Business letters should be addressed:

GALLAWAY & KEATING. M. C. Galtaway, 282 Second street, J. M. KRATING. Memphis. Tenn.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

WEDNESDAY, : : MARCH 10, 1886

SENATOR EDMUNDS'S SPEECH-The speech of Senstor Edmunds delivered yesterday, and which we publish on the third page, is a very bald specimen of special pleading, calculated to deceive the very elect. The quotation of Senator Thurman's letter to At orney-General Brewster of Arthur's Cabinet gives to his argument a color that it does not possess. Put in a nutshell, the question at issue between the President and the Republicans of the Senate is one of personal prerogative. Mr. Claveland admits that the Senate has the right to all papers or information lodged with him in regard to treaties or appointments to office, or anything else in which that body has joint powers with him, but it is not entitled to the information on which he based the moval of Dustin, District Attorney of Alatama. The fact that President Arthur gave information in a similar case on the demand of the Senate Judiciary Committee at a time when Senator Thurman was chairman of it, does not justify the attitude of the Republican Senators toward Mr. Cleveland. If Arthur had refused there was no power to compel him. And so with Mr. Claveland. As President he has the power of removal, and under the constitution is alone responsible for removals, and if the reatons for removing Dustin are good and sufficient to him that is enough-it is the end of the matter. The Senate is entitled to papers and information affecting sppointments to office, but as to removals it is not. The President is right. He has the law and the bulk of the precedents on his side.

"YOUR PAPERS!" The United States Senate appears to be wanting in self esteem. Its membere set as if they felt insignificant. They pant for greater hight and more commanding presence. Not relying upon personal character, they seek an to their individual merits, they strive public banished and guillotined its to soar by increasing the sphere of what they have that entitles them to respect. Despairing of elevating themselves, and failing some time ago to filch pinions from the "Lower House" for a lofty flight, they are now seeking to raise themselves above floor-level by bullying the President out of as many abeets of paper as, when put under their feet, shall increase their stature. It is a noble ambition and shows a subtile conception apartments as a means of raising themselves above their present base. They must feel as the grub did, which is described as ascending to the very summit of a blade of grass, from which diggy hight "to spit out scorn against the maker of the universe." The Sen. ate's demand upon the President for rapers connected with dismissal from office is not for the sake of subserving the public's interests, or of improving governmental proceedings; it is a mere tempest in a teapot which the Senate has got up to wreck the President unless he will sail on wind of their blowing. In vain have they laid in a stock o! that ship-impelling commodity, including the heavy deaft made upon the memory of that encroaching King Charles I, the good ship President will neither put down belm nor trim sails under their pilotage. See how that noble craft sails faithfully, according to her chart, with all taut and trim alov and aloft, studding sails out, mainfall and spanker showing a capful o' the breezs, and the sunlight flashing dismonds and rubles among the snowy foam in her wake as she makes her way toward port with all cargo safe and not an inch of water in her pumps. Then look back at the little and dynamite artillery, narrow in the run of her deck, small in her beam, binnacle; patched sails, leaning masts and drooping flag, out for a cruise after executive documents, the cracked voice of her strutting but diminutive captain bawling out through a very brassy trumpet to the ship President ahead of her, "Your papers!"

THE TENDENCY TO CONSOLIDA-

and ec-operating in a policy which tion. Funnier and more inconsistent makes the rich richer and the poor still, we teach that the science poorer. In all parts of the country of astronomy is replete with evoluthe railreads are consolidating, and tion, and this theory is taught in all g adnally all the roads in the Union the leading colleges of the civilwill be controlled by a mighty syndicate, and thus will be lodged with a few men a power that will centrol the Yale and Princeton-is but a history country. The Pennsylvania system, of evolution. It tells how the earth, with its 4800 miles of road; the Union Pacific with its 5200 miles; the Gould-Wabash system with It : 9500 miles, show that less than a score of men are controlling property which represents \$1,500,000,00), and which returns a revenue of more than \$100,-000,000 per annum. These four companies represent much of the property value of the country. Should these sydicates absorb others, as they will do, it will be seen that one gigantic combination will have a power that will enable them to rule the country. Capital united in such a vast sum leads to tyranny and oppression. Corporations are soulless and so are capitallets, and the consolidation and aggressions of both have forced labor to consolidate, and the result is a fearful war is raging between capital and labor. This war will continue to the great detriment of the business interests of the country, unless there be a satisfactory adjustment by the statesmanship of the country. Arbitration is the only remedy. But the Congress of the nation equabbling over petty issues, seems deaf, dumb and blind to a contest which strengthens the social ists and agrarians, endangers the stability of our institutions, and entails upon the poor families of the labering classes great suffering. The breach between capital and labor is widening every day. Strikes are on the increase. Capital is consolidating and so is labor. It is plain to be seen that the conflict cannot be reconciled by the interested parties. The whole country is interested in the issue which has been growing for years, and will finally terminate in anarchy and bloodshed unless adjusted.

THE PRENCH PRINCES. The world has made a wonderful

progress in ideas since the first French

revolution in 1793, yet failure as it was

in its republican aims, there are Re-

publicans in France to-day who want

to copy its pelicy as a model. One of the old fragments of bygone policy, that of banishing from France the princes that belong to families that have reigned in the country, was put before the Legislature there last week. By the vigorous efforts and round sense of Morsieur Freycinet, the measure was defeated by a very satisfactory majority. The Republicans who advocate such a measure as a safeguard to the republic, are really showing fear that the republic is so weak that the presence of these men in France is capable of endangering its existence. This is attributing to them a degree of power and influence they can possess only by Republicans being untrue to their principles, and deficient in faith in them. When our civil war was over, the adherents to the Union did not think its ties so frail that its leading opponents must adventitious exaltation. Modest as be banished. The first French retheir authority. They act upon the republic that could not live without maxim that it is not what men are but such cruelties could not survive with them, and was trodden under foot by the despotic Napoleon Bonaparte. Within the dominion of France the princes are under the eyes of the citizens, and within the control of the law. Exile them and they will combine and conspire with their creatures and emissaries left behind, and trouble will come as it did before. A prince under the republic is a citizen like the rest, and ought to be nothing else, yet, of the paper in stock in the President's strange to say, these men who would banish them make no attempt, such as good, sound Republicans ought to carry out, to abolish their titles. Of all absurdities to read in the French papers and hear in French conversition about prince this, duke the other, and marquis something else is one of the greatest. Let those who fear the evil influences of princes and nobles do as has been done with us-require that no title shall be conferred, and elevate the princes and other nobles to the dignity of pure and full citizenship, unsullied by mischievous distinctions fit only for feudal rights and medieval blunders. When thus advanced in the political sphere, let them alone to attend to their own business as other people do. It is well for France that the silly attempt to banish men that ought to be only citizens has so signally failed, and it is a pleasure to recognize that in Monsieur Freycinet the French have a statesman who appears likely to prove worthy to be the suc-

cessor of the much missed Gambetta.

A PUNNY PEOPLE. The English speaking people are full of drollery, oddity, excentricity and inconsistency. They boast of the proscraggy echooner Senate, that wants gress of the age in which they live, to be a three-decker with Krupp guns and then would have all thought, all science to stop where their education cessed, and ostracise those who, after low between decks, untidy abast the exploring the domain of science, express certain theories in regard to the beavens and the earth. We denounce the Connecticut Blue Laws, the bigotry which drove Roger Williams to the wilderness, the burning of Servetus witches and quakers, the whipping, In forming such an instrument where banishing and beheading of Baptists, the power that compelled Gallileo to renounce his theory of the earth's revolution, and the The whole tendency of the country fiat of the inquisition that placed is rapidly drifting towards contolida- the "Epitome of the Copernican Astion. The civil war created a preju-tronomy" on the list of prohibited dice against what was claimed as the books, yet these persecutions were not rights of the States, and a strong con- more intolerant in their day and gensolidated government has nearly ob- erations than the persecutions of Dr.

DAILYAND WEEKLYAPPEAL | nower are pooling conflicting issues, science confirms the truth of revelaized world. Geology, as now taught in nearly all our universities-Harvard, from a chaotic or nebulous mass, assumed a stratified form and shape by the hand of Omnipotence, and how He developed and evolved the present flora and fauna from others or inferior begin types. It is, therefore, no heresy to believe that the earth evoluted into its | as follows present shape; that at one time it was an immense revolving, rotating mass of frightful heat; that it was for ages cooling and condensing, during which there were flung off large lumps, which constitute the moon. Meanwhile the evolution process went on till the earth's crust was formed, which being of unequal thickness resulted in the lofty peaks of the Rocky Mountains as well as the flat and rolling lands of the Mississippi Valley. It no doubt took the earth ages to evolute itself into form fit for the habitation of man, beast and vegetation. All nature's old artisans toiled in the work of evolution. The rivers labored in the grand work of evolution, hewed out paths through the hills and made their channels to the sea. The seas in evoluting made endless war upon the shores until their boundaries were defined. The channels secured their rights by evolution. There was much hubbub and conflict while the old world was evoluting, business was being transacted that was to endure forever. But at last the sunlight came. Out of the virgin earth the grass and flowers evoluted themselves into existence and then the birds began to sing. The seasons evoluted themselves into ex-

CONSERVATISM OF OUR RE-PUBLIC.

continue to the end of time.

The views of the historian Fraude, published in the APPEAL last week, have much interest for American readers. They show that, with all his conservatism, Mr. Froude imbibed some excellent republican ideas when he was visiting the United States. He acknowledges that the present position of Parliamentary government in Great Britain is radically defective, and he sees the necessary correction can be made only by the adoption of portions of the governmental system of the United States. The principal danger in the English system is that the administrative branch of the government is wholly at the mercy of the legislative-practically of the House of Commons alone. Without a majority in that house, the Ministers must resign and others take their place whom a majority will support. This destroys the independence of the executive by subjecting the remaining | nies, and particularly from the in power of any existing executive to the will of the legislative power. A the will of the legislative power. A a bill such as was proposed by Repredivision takes place in the House of Commons; the Ministry is in the mither requirements of the case. nority and out they go. In a few weeks the majority turns the other way, and back comes a Ministry of the same character as before. The vote that expels the existing Ministers may have no reference to the general policy of the country, but not withstanding the executive functions must go into other hands. The affairs of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the East Indies, the numerous and extensive colonies, and all the intricacies of foreign policy must pass over to other managers. Such changes, based upon the vote of Parliament, upon individual questions are no less than petty revolutions. That serious dangers may arise from euch a dominating of one branch of the government by another is evi-Our own system allows dent. change, but such as affect the administration occur only at definite periods and are made deliberately by the people, not by a vote of Congrees under the excitement of a heated debate. This principle Mr. Froude, and a large body of conservatives in England with him, wish to see adopted there, so that the executive power may be relieved from its day by day dependence upon another branch of the government, and act independently of a mere Parliamentary vote. Times change, and a strange change it is to see the once despised democracy of the American republic pointed to as an arc of safety by English conservatives. Republicanism is indeed making headway when such thinkers look to its principles as a refuge from defects in the monarchical system. Who can tell what great and revolutionary events are preparing, from the discoveries the English are making of dangerous defects in the system they have so long relied upon? When the extent and nature of those dangers are inquired into, will not the English people demand a settled constitution?

would the hand of improvement stop its purifying work?

The Pittsburg Dog Show. Pirrsnung, Pa., March 9 .- The entries to the bench show of dogs, which begins March 16th, closed last evening. Superintendent L. F. Whiteman says that the exhibit promises to sur-pass any ever held in this country. There will be dogs from England, Canada, all parts of the East, and as far literated State lines. Monopolies are Woodrow, whose crime consists in the west as Minnesota and Kansas. There consolidating; indeed the money montrous heresy of believing that are between 350 and 403 entries.

TELEGRAPHIC MONOPOLY.

VESTIGATION.

Representative Anderson's Resolution Before the Committee on Postoffices.

Washington, March 9 .- There was a full attendance at the meeting of the House Committee on Posterlices and Postroads this morning called the investigation ordered by the House, of certain matters bodied in the Anderson resolution,

That the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, is hereby, empowered to ascertain whether additional legis-lation is needed to prevent a monopoly of the telegraph facilities and se cure to the Southern, Western and Pacific States the benefits of competition between telegraph companies, and to protect the people of the United States against unreasonable charges

for telegraphic service."

Mr. Anderson was present and addressed the committee briefly in ex-planation of his purpose in offering he resolution. His general resson, he said, was an organic opposition to monopoly of any sort, but specifically in this instance his motive was to b found in the state of affairs existing between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean, a region comprising one-half or two-thirds of the area of the United States. The State he had the honor in part to represent (Kansas) was a part of this region, together with the remaining seven States and organized Territories, was interested in the matter of cheap telegraphy. It also vitally interested preventing such a monopoly of telegraphing as would deprive its people and press of the advantage and safeguard of competitive facilities for obtaining news. It would be shown to the committee that in the charters of all of the land grant railroads, they are required to operate their telegraph lines precisely as they operate their rails. Next, that they have illegally but substantially transferred their telegraph franchises to the Western Union Company; consequently when a rival telegraph company reaches the Eastistence and began their sublime processions. Men must have been born in ern terminus of one of these roads evolution, for they have been evoluting instead of receiving from that comever since. They evoluted into triber, pany, without discrimination, its bus ness, they refuse to do so, or, at least, and banded together for protection. In substant ally refuse to comply with this obligation of their charter. In other words, the Western Union, so far as that the hope of evoluting into a higher civilration they adopted an unwritten code of laws. With the acquisition of property and territory war was born. The whole area is concerned, now having a population of 8 000,000 people, has practically a monopoly, and it is carbattles were fought with sticks and stones and the conquerors divided out stones and the conquerors divided out rying it to such an extent as to show the spoils. The work of evolution has a tendency to claim, in addition to the recognized right of a common carrier, been going on ever since, and it will a right also to gather and sell the news of the day on its own account. If the committee would inquire into this branch of the subject it would find that the collection and sale of election news and such important matters as a President's message are sought to be monopolized by Western Union Company in some instances, and that barefaced at-tempts had been made by the tempts had been made by the Western Union Company to coerce newspapers into making exclusive

> matters upon which he would ask to be heard at a later date, that he introduced this resolution. Mr. D. H. Bates, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company, was then sworn and examined furnished full information and data in connection with the futile efforts of the Baltimore and Ohio Tele graph Company to have its telegraphic business accepted by the land grant railreads in the same manner and upon the same terms as the telegraphic business from other telegraph compa ern Union, had been or might be accepted. He said that the adoption of

contracts to transact all their business

by its wires. The committee would see at once how such attempts and

assumptions threatened the liberty of

the press in the region which was sub-

jected to this monopoly. It is because

of that fact, and because of other

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. Verdict in the Parsons Case-Deputy Marshal in Trouble.

SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL. BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 9.—The case of Bennett Parsons, supposed to have been murdered by his wife Nancy and daughter Josephice, was argued nearly all day to day and late this afternoon was given to the jury. Early to-night a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree turned as to both women, punishment being fixed at twenty-one years imprisonment. Lawyers for the defense

by they will probably appeal.
In the United States Court a ver dict for ten days' imprisonment and \$65 fine was returned against J. M. Dillard of Etowah county, for extort-ing from three men in his county by representing himself to be a revenue officer when really deputy marshal. The matter has very much the look of a case of hush money from scared moonshiners, but Dillard's victims deny that they had any hand in any such business, and were actually quitted of that charge at the last term of court.

Catholic School Burned.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J. March 9.—The college wing of the Catholic school known as Seton Hall, in the outskirts of this village, was burned to the ground this afternoon. The loss is \$50,000; insurance \$25,000. The building contained 90 collegiates, 37 seminarians, 15 sisters of Mercy, anumber of priests and 22 servants. All got out of the burning building in safety and saved their clothing and books. The students will be sent to their homes.

Prince Bismarck's Health

BERLIN, March 9. - Prince Bismarck, who has been suffering for several days from muscular rheumatism in the shoulders and chest, is much worse to-day. His ailment was so troublesome last week that he felt compelled to send apologies for not eing able to attend the preliminary debates in the Reichstag. nounced this evening that the Chancellor's rheumatism has extended and secome severer.

The Telephone Investigation. WASHINGTON, March 9.—The select ommittee of the House charged with the telephone investigation held a meeting for organization this afternoon. It was the general sentiment of the committee that the examination of witnesses should be publicly conducted. If a suitable room can be secured in time the investigation proper will begin next Friday morning with the examination of the Rogers family and Casey Young. Meanwhile a subcommittee, consisting of Messrs, Hale and Millard, will proceed to take the depo-sitions of the Senator who has request-

ed that he be given an opporte vity to explain his connection with the Pan-Electric stock.

BEGINNING OF THE HOUSE IN. The Presbytorian Church and Irich Home Rate.

BELVAST, March 9,-A special meeting of the general ass inhly of the Presbyterian church was held here to-day to consider what action the church should take against the home rule movement of the National League. It was unanimously decided to have the meeting held with closed doors.

Closing Reception at the White-

Washington, March 9.- The closing reception at the White-House to-night given in honor of the Congress, and to which the Judiciary, the Army and Navy and the diplomatic corps were invited, was the most numerously attended of the season, and in the mag-nificence of the costumes and jewels worn by the ladies eclipsed any of its predecessors. The President was assisted in receiving by Miss Cleveland, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Vilas. The Judiciary, the diplomatic corps, the Army and Navy and Congress were all

Greece's War Preparations.

VIENNA, March 9 .- The continued war preparations in Greece are exciting grave fears in the European Cabinets. It is believed that the moral effect of the assembly of the oreign fleets in Suda Bay will not be sufficient to coerce Greece and that further measures will be necessary. Greece has been warned by the ers that if she persists in her inten-tion of violating the peace she will be left to suffer punishment at the hands of Turkey. Greece reasserts her of Turkey. Greece reasserts claims to Epirus, in accordance the terms of the Berlin treaty, and declares that hitherto she has only yielded to force marjure.

UTAR'S JUDICIAL EXPENSES. Comptroller Durham's Statement

to Secretary Manning. WASHINGTON. March 9. - First Comptroller Durham has prepared a statement for the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a Senate recolution calling on him to report the way the amount of money has been expended by the United States since June 23, 1874, on account of the judi-cial expenses of the Territory of Utah, and the extent to which it has been reimbursed therefor. The Comptroller calls attention to the provisions of the legislative, executive and judicial ap-propriation bid of Maren 3, 1875, in which \$23,400 is appropriated for salaries and expenses of the Legislative Assembly of Utab, and for the judicial expenses of that Territory, which latter payments are to be reimbursed from the Territorial treasury, and until such reimbursements shall have been made the members of the Legislature shall not be entitled to any further compen-sation or allowance from the United Out of the appropriation in question \$18,636 was used, the Comptioler says, to defray the judicial expenses of the Territory, making the United States since June 23, 1874, \$285,776, no part of which, he says, has ever been repaid to the United

NASHVILLE WORKINGMEN Organizing a New Party for Econ-

omy and Reform.

Ngshville Banner: We, the under-gued worsingmen of Davidson signed county, having become fully convinced from an experience of twenty years that neither the Democratic nor publican parties have carried out their pledges to the workingm-p, but have invariably legislated in favor of monopolies and against honest labor, hereby declare that we will in the future refuse to act with either of the above parties, and further declare ouriugman's party to carry out the following reforms:

1. The repeal of the odious penitentiary lease. 2. The abolition of the enormous

fee system attached to county offices, and the substitution of a reasonable ralary instead. 3. The passage of a law to stimulate building so as to give our idle mechan-

ics employment.

4 The passage of a law to encourage the investment of capital in all legitimate enterprises.

We are in favor of economy and re-form in every branch of public service, and opposed to extravegant sala-ries in all public offices, whether they

be county, State or national.

We further believe it necessary, in order to secure the ensetment of a law attaching salaries to county offices, to elect men to these offices who will pledge themselves to offer no opposition to carrying out the above reforms We pledge ourselves to work to organize the workingmen to accomplish the above reforms.

I. P. Billings.
J. M. Gunard.
Thos. Hickey.
Wm. J. Brents.
Wm. J. Brents.
Wm. Ferrell.
S. M. Alken.
John F. Lemosney.
W. H. Biggs.
Peter Walker.
R. M. Swann.
J. Ke ly.
Thomas Ems.
R. A. Glasscock.
G. H. Pickel.
F. M. Essley.
John Capps.
J. P. Harrison.
James McCall.
W. D. Lester.
L. M. Cooper.
John Maards.
John Ferguson.
John Crawley.
John Ferguson.
John Allin.
P. R. Beach.
Amilton Page.
Abe Pikins.
Levi Call.
Jask Allin.
P. R. Freet.
S. B. Long.
J. Hailley.
J. Shaggr.
Joshua Lester.
J. Parker.
W. H. Holt.
W. A. Bland.
J. Horten.
F. Gluso.
G. H. Bodey.
James Haslam.
W. D. Brenteb.
and 488 others-W. T. Auten. W. H. T. Morgan. B. Crape,
H. Alley,
R. Percley, A. R. Perciey,
P. Wilson,
John Hemphill,
C. T. Tessier,
T. D. Long,
W. R. Hodge,
J. W. Robeson,
W. B. Hill,
F. H. Horn,
Wm. J. Billis,
D. R. Harmon,
G. F. Goad,
H. P. Polk,
J. I. Cummins, John L. Gowen. Frank McKinley,
Zack Tate,
J. J. Maxwell,
D. A. Birchett,
B. A. McWort,
Robert Mcrris,
S. W. Gunningham,
G. C. Farriss,
Chas, Doromus,
P. A. Skogss,
J. L. Atkins,
Edware Cappo,
F. C. Ceuly,
W. E. Regran,
T. E. Payne,
B. H. Cooper,
Chas, Schneider,
A. S. Baach,
J. J. Horn,

OBITUARY.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, March & -Dr. James Eells, president of the Lane Theological Seminary, Wa'nus Hills, died suddenly this afternoon at his

home. PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 9.-Mrs Benjamin Harris Brewster, the wife of ex-Attorney-General Brewster, died in her residence in this city this morning.

New York, March 9.-A telegram was received in this city this movning announcing the death, at Pardy's Sta-tion, We-tchester county, cf ex-Sen-ator Jerome B. Chaffee, the Isther-in-Chaffee died of scuts meningitis.

S. E. RIDGELY, (SECCESSOR TO MURBAY & RIDGELY),

TAILOR, DRAPER and I 贈POR TER

38 Madison Street, Cordially invites an inspection of his Large, Fresh and Varied SPRING and MUNMER STRUKE of English, French and German Worsteds, Cassimen and Sultings, comprising the Latest Designs and Finest Textures in Gentlement Wear.

THE ST. LOUIS STRIKE.

ABSOLUTELY NO PRESENT HOPE OF A SOLUTION.

The Present Strike to Be Made a Test Case for the Country.

Sr. Louis, Mo., March 9.—An article printed here this afternoon, refer-

ring to the seriousness of the situation

on the Missouri Pacific railway, discusses the matter in the following manner, and it contains a great deal of truth: "The railread situation today in serious, but it is likely to grow more alarming in its aspect and ex-239 Main st., Memphis, Tenn... And 317 Main st., Little Rock, Ark. tent. There is no present hope of a solution. That fact seems to be thor oughly understood and to be entirely appreciated by both the railroad and their employes. The generally accepted impression is that the present strike is to be made a test case, and that its solution can come only with the final adjudication of the relative positions which labor and capital are to occupy in this country. The Knights of La-bor insist that the railroad managers are responsible for the existing troubles, and that they are not only prepared themselves for the conflict but are combined to push it to the bitterest extreme. The allegations against the railroad managers go back as far as the placing of the Texas and Pacific in the hands of a receiver, which was done, it is claimed, in order that the road might have the protection of the United States courts. With the rail-road officials in this attitude, it will understood that the is only in its inception, and that any apprehension that may be felt is warranted by the situation and the out-look. The railroad men themselves tay they want to settle at once and for all the dependency of either party to the dispute upon the other. It is declared most positively that they will not yield, but will find out by the settlement or solution to which this strike comes, just whether capitel is in the future to control labor or labor is to control capital. They declare

that they appreciate the seriousness of the conflict, and will, if necessary, push this situation to a point where some solution must be had. It would seem that the railroad maragers mean just what they say, for their tactics are directly in a line with the policy they have expressed. The Missouri Pacific is not trying to employ any men to take the place of the strikers, and does not appear to be in any great hurry to have the men resume work. The other 103ds hold the same attitude. Indeed, the incli nation of the read managers seem to be in favor of letting the strike settle itself. As an earnest of their intention, they are discharging employes who, by reason of the strike, have nothing to do. On the other hand, the growth of the strike continuer, and traffic, as far as Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and Texas are concerned, is at at a standstill. The bridge hands struck last night, and the rumor prevails that a further uprising of Knights may be expected at any moment. The most important rumor is that the employes of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at St. Joe will inaugurate the strike on that road, ar bash men may also be expected to join the throng of strikers, and before the trouble ends all the railroad systems of the country will be involved and the dispute will finally be reduced

tions and organized labor. Enrolling the Policemen.

to a fight betweed railread corpora-

New York, March 9.—A special to the Post from Washington says that a prominent Kuight of Labor is responsible for the statement that that organization is preparing to enroll in its membership the policemen in the large cities of the country as a part of the wage-workers of the nation.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Newark, N. J., March 9.-Seton Hall College, in South Orange, is on fire and will probably be destroyed.

Reading, Pa., March 9-The hat finishers of this city and vicinity, representing thirty factories, have re-solved to boycott goods of all kinds that are not union made. Cumberland, Md., March 9,-It is

reported here to-night that the miners in the Clearfield region were idle today and will remain so until it is decided whether or not they will join the strikers. Baltimore, March 9.—The Catholic

Mirror received to-day from Rome a cablegram announcing that the Pope had chosen the Most Rev. Elsas Alex-ander Taeberean Archbishop of Que-bec, as well as Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore for elevation to the Cardi-Pittaburg, Pa., March 9.-The Na-

tional Association of Oak Leather Tanners met here in annual session to-day. There was a full attendance, delegates being present from Ohio, West Virginis, Indiana, Maryland, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri and Ten-

New York, March 9 - Judge Gilder-sleeve to-day received a letter from out of town, written by one of the aldermen of 1884, who voted for the Broadway franchise, stating that he is willing to tall the grand jury all he knows about the franchise. The letknows about the franchise. ter was turned over to the district at-

The Fisheries Question, LONDON, March 9 .- The Paris corre spondent of the Times, referring to the apparent desire of the Newfoundland government to reopen the fishery question, says that it is not likely that France will consent to renew negotiations.

The New York Weekly Star -AND-

The Memphis Weekly Appeal

will be furnished to subscribers at \$1 60 per year. The STAR is pub-

lished in Baily, Sunday and Weekly editions, by Wm, Dorsheimer, Tho law of Mr. Ulysses S. Grant. Mr. Weekly is a first-class stateen-page

H. G. HOLLENBERG

HAS determined to give to Pupils and Students of Music, on and after Murch 1, 1886, the same discount claimed by Teach-

Liebert & Stark's Piano Method, Books I and 2—netail price, \$3: Tenessers' price, \$1. Richardson's New Method for Pianof rice. Retail price, \$3.25: Teachers' price, \$2.25. Peters's Eciectic Piano Method—Betail price, 13.25; Teachers' price, \$2.25. Cramer's Piano Studies, edited by Hansvon Bulow—Retail price, \$1.50: Teachers' price, \$2.25. Price, 75c.
Ne Plus Ultra—Rétail price, \$1: Teachers'
price, 50c.
(a tellis Vocalises, Book 1—Rétail price,
\$1 50: Teachers' price, 75c.
All Foreign Editions at ONE-THIRD OFF

regular prices.
All Sheet Music ONE-HALF OFF marked price. H G. HOLLENBERG,

NOTICE.

To Gas Consumers OF THE CITY OF MERPHIS.

POR all gas consumed on and after the latter of April, proxime, by custamers of this Company, the price will be Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per thousand cubic feet, but where the bills are paid within the first five business days of each month a Discount of Fitty Cents per thousand feet will be made, making as net price of TWO DOLLARS per thousand cubic feet,

MEMPHIS GASLIGHT CO.

By E. ENSLEY, President. Jos. Canto, Secretary. Memphis, Tenn., March 4, 1886.

ISSOLUTION

MEMI RIE, TENN., March 4, 1886. THE firm of MURRAY & RIDGELY, composed of A MURRAY and S. E. RIDGELY, oing business at 38 Madron street, is the day dissolved by mutual consent, A. MURRAY having sold his entire interest to S. E. RIDGELY in said concern and retiring therefrom.

8. E. RIDGELY assumes the liabilities of the late concern, and will continue the Tailoring and Importing Business at the old stand in his own name.
A. MURRAY.
S. E. RIDGELY.

In retiring from business I beg to return thanks for the liberal entropege extended to MURRAY & RIDGELY the past twenty years, and benceak for my late partner and successor a continuance of same. A. MURRAY. Kountze Bros.,

BANKERS. 120 Broadway, New York,

DEPOSIT accounts received from bankers, morehants and others, and interest allowes on balances.
Advances made to correspondents on approved business paper or other good collateral
Letters of credit issued. Collections made.
Government bonds and other securities.

A Valuable Paten

Dansy's (Horse) Corn and Pen Plan-HAVING perfected my invention. I wish to place it before the public, especially manfacturers. As a forn Planter, it is a perfect success-opens the drill, distributes the seed acc. ratery, unmered, and covers the same, thereby one man performing the work of three. The have been used in this section for over a dozen years with perfect satisfaction. Can give respon sible testimonials. Address.

JOHN H. DANCY, Dancyville,

Haywood county. Term.

Trustee's Sale.

Trustee's Saile.

Under and by virtue of a certain deed of trust executed October 5. 1874, by T. H. Magee and Mary E. Magee, of record in the Resister's office of Shebly county, Tenn., in Book No. 101, on pase 578, and an order of the Chancery Court of Shebly county, Tenn., entered October 19, 1883 (M. B. 36, page 312), in cause of Geo. K. Duncan va. T. H. Magee et al., No. 4463, R. D., defaut having been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured thereunder, and at the request of the bene ciary, I will, on Thursday, 18th day of March, 1886. Thursday, 18th day of March, 1886, at 12 m., sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at public outery, in front of my office. No-12 Madison s rest. Ms mphs. Tenn. the following described real estate situated in Shelby county. Tenn. to wit: Being part of lot No. 4, of the subdivision of the lands of the estate of Beniamin Duncan, deceased, and bounded as follows: Beginning at astake is the south line of the original tract. 53 chains 42 links east from the southwest corner of said tract; thence east 15 chains 3 links to a stake; thence wert 15 03 chains to a stake; thence worth 33,29 chains to a stake; thence worth 33,29 chains to a take; thence south 33,29 chains to the beginning, containing fifty (50) acres, except about 28 acres of the above tract conveyed by Duncan te Henry Will ams by deed dated June 1, 1874, to which reference is made for full description by meter and bounds, leaving about 22 acres to be sold. The equity of redemption and right of repurchase waived. The title to said land is supposed to be good, but I shall sell and convey only as trustee without warranty. This February 24, 1886.

Taylor & Carroll, Attorneys. Thursday, 18th day of March, 1886,

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 800, R.D.-In the Chancery Court of Shiby courty, Tenn, "Thilebert Wilkerson et all v. Fietcher Lane et al.

It appearing from decree entered herein March I. 1886, in this cause that the defendant Fletcher Lane departed this life leaving J. S. Lane and others as his beirs at law; and it further appearing that said J. S. Lane is a resident of the State of Tennessee; It is therefore ordered, That he make his appearance herein, at the courthouse of Sheiby county, in Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in April, 1886, then and there to thow cause, it any he have, why this suit shead not be radiced against him as the hois at law of Fletcher Lane, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal. This of day of March, 1886. A copy—attest:

S. I. McDOWELL, Clerk and Master.

By H. F. Walsh, Deputy Clerk and Master.

By H. F. Walsh, Deputy Clerk and Master.

By H. F. Walsh, Deputy Clerk and Master.

Etter of Tennessee, Shelby county—Office

State of Tennessee, Shelby county—Office County Coart Clerk, Memphis, Fenn., February 16, 1886—To Henry White, Exceutor of estate of H. P. Wandlock, deceased.

H avint suggested the insolvency of the state of H. P. Woodlock, deceased, you are bereby ordered to give notice by advertisement in some newspaper published within the said State, and also at the counthouse door of Shelby county, for all-persons having claims against said estate to appearand file the same, authoaticated in the menor presery ed by law, on or before the 18th da of May, 1886; and any claim not filed on or before said day, or before an appropriation of the fands of said estate is made, shall be forever barred, both in law and equity. Witness my hand, atomic, this 16th day of February, 1886.

By Louis Estimanu, Deputy Clerk.
Notice is hereby given as above directed. Memphis, Tenn., February 16, 1896.

HENRY WHITE, Executor.

L. & B. Lehman, Attorneys.

Wed

DEARNESS Its CAURES and Old Rever and your washed its most of the noted specialists of the dy with no benefit. Ourses missing in three months, and is lince then hundreds of others by same process? A plain, simple and guescenful home treatment. Address T. B. PAGE, 188 East 28th St., New York City!